We publish this week, a communication from our friend, A. O. GRADY, Esq., of Duplin county, upon the subject of Northern aggression. From th manner in which the writer alludes to some remarks of ours, with which we prefaced a letter of his, pub- C. Howard, as Chief Marshal; receive the remains lished in the Journal a few weeks since, we are inclined to fear that we must have failed in giving expression to the meaning we intended to convey. We did not say, or at least we did not mean to say, that the Union could not be dissolved without a revolution but we did say that a division would be regarded as revolutionary in its character by the great majority of the people at the North, and by many at the South and consequently we believed a peaceable division practically impossible. We were stating what we thought would be, not what should be the case; and se have seen no reason to change our opinion.

In answer to the questions about the navigation of the Mississippi, we would remark that it was the stoppage of our right of deposite at New Orleans in 1802, and the constant fear of collision, arising from the existence of two powers at different points on the banks of the Mississippi, that induced Mr. JEFFERson to open the negotiations which resulted in the acquisition of Louisiana, and the consequent command of the whole course of the Mississippi to its mouth. It was believed that, had not that acquisition been made, war must sooner or later have ensued. The St. Lawrence is navigated in common by the United States and Great Britain, so far as it forms a common boundary; but so soon as both banks are included in British territory, that freedom of navigation ceases; and American shipping on the Lakes, for want of a free navigation of the St. Lawrence out to the ocean, is shut up in the ice during five months in the year. The Rio Grande, where not a common boundary between the United States and Mexico, is contained altogether within territories now belonging to the United States.

We confess that we do not like the use of the word secede. If a division must come, let the South separate as an equal-not secede as an inferior. We have already more than once expressed our belief that a contingency may arise, and is indeed, threatened. which would not only justify, but demand a separation; but to say that we can bring ourselves to regard such a contingency in any other light than that of a calamity only preferable to a degrading submission, would be saying what is untrue. We would here add, that we heartily agree with our friend, Mr. GRADY, in regarding the whig revenue system as having a tendency to build up the North at the expense of the South-even more directly than the the Wilmot proviso, and as being quite as unjust as that odious measure; but we believe the tendency of the country is to do away with all such thingswhiggery included.

As to General TAYLOR, surely our correspondent must be forgetful: we do not remember when we have alluded to him as a branch of the administration. We believe he has ceased to be looked upon as having any hand in the government-even by his own party. We hear about the Cabinet some times, but never shout the President, except when he attends a cattle show, or a ploughing match.

As for Mr. STANLY's chance of being Speaker the next Congress, we think it very slim, so long as it remains necessary for the Speaker to be a member of the House, which Mr. STANLY is not likely to be

Death of a California Emigrant.

We regret to learn that intelligence has been re ceived here from California, announcing the death of Dr. John D. Moore. eldest son of Alexander D. MOORE, Esq., of this place. It would appear that Dr. MOORE had went out hunting in the hills near the Mines, about the middle of last January, and having got separated from his friends in a snow storm, he could not be found until about a month afterwards, when his body was discovered in a ravine in an unmutilated state. There can be little doubt that he became numbed with cold, and being unable to find his way back to camp, perished in the snow. Dr. Moore left this place in company with several others in last May, and his mournful fate will be much regretted in a community where he was known and esteemed.

Death of Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the House. THOMAS JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Esq., Clerk of th House of Representatives, died at his residence in Washington City, on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Mr. Campbell was very highly respected, and his death is deeply regretted at Washington, both on his own account, and because it leaves his office open for another contest, Mr. CAMP-BELL was a whig, and had been Clerk of the last Congress; he was chosen Clerk of the present House who will be his successor. Mr. Forney, of Philadelphia, will undoubtedly be the regular democratic an office going a-begging. candidate. Mr. CAMPBELL's remains have been taken to Tennessee for interment.

Escape of Prisoners. On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, WM. WALTON and JAMES COLE, white, and SHERIDAN, black, made their escape from the jail in this town. WALTON and COLE were in on the charge of robbing the Messrs. Bowens' Jewelry store. Sheridan, who belongs ton Mr. Peterson, of Sampson county, had committed a burglary in that county, and was brought here for safe keeping, the jail at Clinton not being considered a secure one. He is a desperate and powerful fellow. He managed to get loose from his shackles, e ceiling plank of his cell. With th he battered and prized out the gratings of one of the windows, allowing him egress to the open passages. He then wrenched the locks from the doors of two other cells, in one of the which WALTON and COLE were confined. The next operation was to break through the North wall, built of brick, a foot or more thick. This accomplished, the three descended to the ground, a distance of thirty foot or smore by means of their blankets tied together. The Sheriff offers five hundred dollars reward for them ; two each for COLE and Walton, and one hundred for Sheridan.

Several persons started out in pursuit of the fugitives on last extremity. Sunday morning, and in the afternoon, two of them overtook the negro twenty-seven miles from town, on the road leading from town, on the road leading from Long Creed bridge to Sampon Court House. As soon as they came upon him, he took to the woods, and eluded them. One of them fired at him, and thinks that he wounded him. Walton and Cole were seen about day-light on Sunday morning, in the neigh-borhood of Long Creek bridge, making their way up. They were travelling without shoes.—Chronicle.

P. S .- Since the above paragraph from the Chron icle was in type, the negro has been caught and lodged in Jail He was not wounded. No further news has been heard from the white men

We never indulge in personalities, nor reply to them; neither do we think it worth while to enthe candle.

We have received a murriage notice from Duto preclude its publication, at present.

Remains of Mr. Calhoun-The Committee appointed to make the arrangements for the reception of the remains of Mr. Calhoun, have requested the publication of the fol-

SET, Sen., JAMES F. MCREE, Sen., P. K. DICKINSON, WM. C. BETTENCOURT, JAS. OWEN, THOS. H. WRIGHT, JOHN WALKER, THOS. LORING, will proceed up the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, to receive the remains and take charge of them in their passage through the State. These gentlemen will also act as the pall-bearers in the procession.

stores, to suspend all operations of business, and to meet at the Depot at 2 o'clock. There the procession will be formed, under the direction of WILLIAM Street, where the boat for Charleston will be in waiting to receive them.

A gun from the wharf of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company will give the earliest notice of the arrival of the cars. Immediately upon the firing of this gun, the flags of the public buildings, and of the shipping in the port, will be struck at halfmast: the bells of the town will commence tolling. and minute guns fired, which will continue until the

boat containing the remains shall leave the port. Necessary arrangements have been made for ascertaining the precise day on which the remains may be expected, of which due notice will be given.

PALL-BEARERS.

PALL-BEARERS.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

CLERGY OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS. PALL-BEARERS. PALL-BEARERS.

Relations of the deceased. Committee of South Carolina Committee of the United States Senate. Citizens of South Carolina. Committee of Arrangements. Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town. President and Directors of W. & R. R. R. Co. Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. Members of the Bar. Officers of the Courts.

Collector of Customs and Officers in the U. S. service. dembers of the various Societies of the Town, in citizen' Teachers of Schools and Academies.

OFFICE OF WILMINGTON & RALEIGH R. R. Co. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1850. At a meeting of the Directory of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, held this day, the

following Resolutions were adopted:

Citizens and Strangers.

CALHOUN, claim the grateful remembrance and the sincere respect of all good citizens.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Comany will, as a body, unite with the citizens of Wilmington in the funeral ceremonies to be performed upon the passage of the Corpse of the late John C. Calhoun through this

Resolved, That the Corpse of the late John C. Calhoun ith such members of his family and relatives as may accom pany the same, and the Committees in attendance thereon, as well the Committee of the Senate, as also the Committee opointed by the citizens of Charleston, be transported over lee line of the Railroad, and on the steamers belonging to

this Company, free of charge.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee of the citizens of Charleston, respectively appointed to attend the body of the late John C. Calhoun from the city of Washington to his late residence South Carolina.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary to Board of Directors of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co.

STEAMERS COMMENCED RUNNING .- We notice that the steamship Osprey has re-commenced her trips between Charleston and Philadelphia. A new propeller steamship, just launched, which was originally intended to run between Philadelphia and Boston. is also to be employed in the Charleston trade. This we apprehend, will interfere, in some measure, with

the summer travel upon our Railroad line. Fayetteville Plank Road.

We learn from the North Carolinian that the meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held on Thursday, the 11th instant, and continued until Friday evening. Several amendments to the by-laws were offer-President from \$1000 to \$500 per annum. Judge STRANGE presided on Thursday, and Dr. T. N. CAM-

a large majority. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: GEO. MCNEILL, A. A. MCKETHAN, D. A. RAY, HENRY L. Myrover, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Gurdon Deming, DANIEL McDIARMID, JONATHAN WORTH of Randolph county, and S. C. BRUCE of Moore county.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE and to Dr. CAMERON, for presiding over the deliberations of the meeting: to Mr. HALE for the conciliatory and satisfactory manner in which he exercised the vote of the State; and to the late Board of Directors and officers for their services. Adjournd sine die at 8 o'clock.

A PHENOMENON.-The branch Mint at New Orleans is closed for want of a Treasurer, because no body can be found willing to accept the office since the resignation of the late incumbent. The salary, after a protracted struggle. It is impossible to say \$2,000, is looked upon as too small, and the bond too heavy. This is the first instance we have heard of

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CABOLINA.-Hon. FRANKLIN H. ELMORE. President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, has received and accepted the appointment of United States Senator in place of Mr.

The reward of \$3,000 offered for the recovery of PARKMAN's body, has been paid to LITTLEFIELD, the Janitor, who was the chief witness against WEB-STER. He swore on the trial that he had not received, and would not receive, this reward.

broken out in some of the infected districts in New York, and the execution of process for rent has been successfully resisted. A man named Finkle, who was sentenced to the State Prison for his outrages committed during previous outbreaks, but pardoned by the Governor, is at the head of the insurgents, fifty cents to one dollar. who, it seems, are fully organized, and avow their determination to resist the collection of rents to the

WEEKLY TRUE DELTA .- The New Orleans True Delta has commenced the issue of a weekly. It is a most excellent paper.

SENATORIAL PUNNING .- We notice, in reading United States. over the debates in the United States' Senate, on the 11th inst., upon the tables in the census hill, that the chair is frequently referred to the table, which seems to be a very proper reference. Of course the chair means the presiding officer.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MONTGOMERY .- A Democratic meeting was held at the Court-House, on the to be made up. 2d instant, and delegates appointed to the State Congage in a controversy when the game is not worth vention. A preference was expressed for WALTER F. LEAKE, Esq., of Richmond county.

We return our thanks to Mr. Ashe for a bound plin county, with a name attached as the responsible copy of the President's Message and accompanying person, but the notice is written in such a manner as documents, or a part of them. The remainder will the opportunity of coming here before the session is to explain the character of the bill. The Wilmingbe published, we presume, in a second volume.

Democratic Victory in Connecticut-Free Soilism. In order to cover over their recent overwhelmin defeat in Connecticut, the Whig presses endbavor to convey the impression that that defeat was owing to a union between the Democrats and Free Soiler. We clip the following paragraph from the New Ha A Committee of eight, consisting of A. J. DERos- ven (Conn.) Register, which we think should set that

" Treachery to the Whigs.'-The Palladium, since clecwhigs to attempt a union with the free soilers! and hopes there will be no more 'calculations of aid from abolitionists ! Whig State Convention affirmed the Wilmet Previso, and ing it with irrelevant matters. The citizens generally are requested to close their it out of their synagogue! They brought into the State two noted free soil members of Congress, who made anti-slaver their principal hobby-charging the democracy with being sold to the South,' &c. &c. They have elected more free soil members to the Legislature than the democrats! and yet, the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. their 'fisherman's luck' in the 'nest of vipers' has come so in open order, and escort them to the foot of Market far short of their anticipations, that they now turn upon 'the snakes' with a vengeance, and wish they had had nothing to do with them! As people make their beds so they must lie. The whigs of Connecticut are deserving of no sympathy in their misfortunes."

Emigration to California. The excitement in regard to California, will unquestionably have a considerable effect in retarding

the growth of many of the New Western States and territories, not only by diverting the emigration which would otherwise flow into them, but also by and enrolling of the slave population as militia. and energy which will thus be subtracted from the resources of the county :

that thousands of men, women and children are making preparations to leave by the first of June by the overland route to California. Almost every village or hamlet will send forth its hundreds this Spring. In New York city, for a few days back, parties five, ten, twenty, &c., bound to California, were arriving by railroad and steamboats, to take passage in the steamships Georgia, Cherokee and Empire

City, which will leave that port for Chagres, &c. The Detroit Advertiser says that not less than 6,000 men have already made arrangements to leave that State for California, and anticipates much pecuniary inconvenience therefrom to those who re-Many mortgaged their farms, &c., at a high 1st day of November. rate of interest, and besides thus taking off the sinews of credit and business, they are mostly young and active men, who will be embarrassingly missed from fields and workshops.

The Iowa Reporter says that three thousand emison, being three times the number who went last Spring. Estimating that each emigrant will take with him means equal to \$350-it appears that the

Whereas, the eminent public services of the late John C. 500, and each emigrant's outfit to average \$350, Missouri will be drained the current Spring of over six millions of dollars.

Important Intelligence.

The Baltimore Argus learns from Washington that Rowland's Interest Tables" are to be immediately superseded in all the Departments, as Zachary Washington has given his patronage to the GALPHIN

To those seeking investments, and especially to Banks and BROKERS, this mode of computing interest is recommended by the wonderful addition of interest, as is illustrated by a capital of \$48,000 yielding Government, he would insist upon the Wilmot Pro-\$190,000!!! The only resemblance it bears to a shaving operation, is to be found in the extraordinary quantity of soft soap, which is necessary to make the operation easy to all concerned.

tion; and consequently, he may be the more fully the Committee on Printing. relied upon when he unhesitatingly attributes it all ERON on Friday; E. J. HALE held the State's proxy. to that act. Mr. Bigelow mentions some of the EDWARD LEE WINSLOW was re-elected President, by most prominent instances of the decline of real es- rescinding the instructions which required the Sena-

tate as follows: ry's, embracing 1244 acres had been sold once for £18,000 sterling. In 1842 it was abandoned, and in 1845, the freehold, including works, machinery. plantation utensils, and a water power, was sold for £1,000. The Tremoles estate, of 1450 acres, once 400, and would not now bring half that sum. The Golden Valley sugar estate, containing about 1200 acres, was sold in 1846 for £620, including machine-

The Caen-wood sugar estate, which once cost £18, 000, was offered by its present owners, but found no purchasers, at £1,500, and its cultivation has been

eceive a salary of £120 per annum for his services; he has been offered the whole estate, within three

Fair Prospect estate, which used to yield five hundred hogsheads of sugar, and was valued at £40,000, was sold in 1841 for £4,000, and now would not oring anything like that sum.

Ginger Hall, which used to vield £1,200 sterling per annum, has since been sold for £1,400. Bunker's Hill estate, which had been mortgaged for £30,000, was last sold for £2.500. A sugar estate lying in the parish of St. Thomas.

in the east, embracing 1,000 acres of land, with a good dwelling house, works, machinery, copper stills, and other appropriate fixtures, was put up at auction n 1847, in Kingston, and sold for £620. Provision lands about the Rio Grande river, which had never been opened, and which were exceedingly productive, have been sold for one dollar per acre, and I was informed by the Governor, Sir Charles

Grey, that he knows of ten thousand acres of land. \$1,000, or about fifty cents an acre. I might multiply facts of this kind without num-ber, but it is sufficient to say, that prepared land, as to be printed. fine as any under cultivation on the island, may be readily bought in unlimited quantities for five dol-lars an acre, while land far more productive than any in New England, may be readily had for from

Mar Amongst the passengers in the last Steamer from Chagres, we notice the name of Mr. Thos. O. LARKIN, from California. Mr. LARKIN was formerly a resident of this town and vicinity for a number of years. During his residence in California, he has filled important offices under the Government of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD .- We learn that \$30,000 adlition have been subscribed to the stock of the Central Railroad, since the meeting of the General Commissioners on the 30th of last month. At that time House, a deficit was announced of seventy-six thousand dollars. There still remains forty-six thousand dollars tion to reconsider.

Messrs. WEBSTER and DICKINSON have declined the complimentary Ball, tendered to them some

Thirty-First Congress-First Sessi Tuesday, April 9.—Senare. letails of the bill reported by the Co consideration of the tables submitted by the Committee, many of them being adopted as reported, and thers amended, and so passed upon. There seems to be a disposition to simplify the details of the information to be collected by the census takers, so as to confine the bill to the enumeration of the inhabitants. This is fine talk, after what people have just witnessed. The as contemplated by the constitution, without burden-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ashe moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Potter, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, for had been referred to the Committee of the whole

The motion was entered upon the journal, to be taken up after a previous motion for reconsideration should be disposed of.

The House then resumed the hemp discussion. which occupied the balance of the day.

WEDNESDAY, April 10 .- SENATE. A discussion arose upon the presentation of petitions by Hale and others, one asking for the arming taking off large numbers of adverturers already set- Mr. Clay administered a stern rebuke to the agitatled there, to say nothing of the amount of capital tors who got these petitions up, and to those Senators who presented them. Mr. Foote expressed his determination, to oppose the confirmation of any EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA .- Injurious Effects officer who may have obtained his appointment upon the West .- We perceive by the Western papers, through the influence, or recommendation of any senator engaged in this nefarious agitation. No appointment should be confirmed which this abolition influence had any hand in procuring.

The petition for the arming of the slaves was taken up by the Senate and its prayer rejected unani-

A long discussion followed upon various amend ments offered to the census bill. That bill, as amended was finally read a third time and passed. It provides for a return by all the marshalls on the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House discussed a joint resolution reported by the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, for extending the benefits of the act of 1848, giving half-pay grants will leave that State for California this sea- to the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, so as to include the widows and oremigration to California, this year, will be a loss to phans of those who have been honorably discharged, have died, or may hereafter die, of wounds received The St. Louis Republican says that there will pro- or disease contracted, in such service. The resolu- for an analytical index of the laws of the U. States. bably be an emigration of from fifteen to twenty thousand persons from Missouri for California during tion was passed over without action. The House rethe current Spring. Estimating the number at 17,4 solved itself into Committee of the Whole, and re- Underwood, and others, the subject was passed over. sumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Ross, of Pa., addressed the Committee in op- deficiency bill. position to the Wilmot proviso, and in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention. He replied to the Abolition speech of his colleague, Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Duer, of New York, followed, in favor of the admission of California, and of the policy of the administration-i. e., to give no governments to the Territories, but leave them to shift for themselves. and apr v for admission as States. Should he be forced to vote upon the establishment of a territorial

On motion the Committee rose, and the House ad-

THURSDAY, April 11.—SENATE.

Evening Post, during a recent visit to Jamaica, adoption of measures for acquiring the right to the action on the California bill gathered some curious statistics in reference to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The memorial relative value of land in that Island prior to, sets forth the fact, that the present outlets for the and since the emancipation act of 1832. As Mr. produce of the North Western States, are totally inad-BIGELOW speaks from actual observations made upon equate for their transportation to the Ocean. It furthe spot, his accuracy cannot be questioned. He ther alleges, that there is capital to the amount of \$2,is also an ardent free-soiler, and connected with 000,000 invested in vessels suited to the navigation one of the strongest free-soil papers in the Union; of the Ocean, which vessels lie idle during five months and if his feelings might be supposed to bias his in the year, on account of the ice, which would not judgment, it is natural to believe that they would be the case if they could secure a free passage to the lead him to attribute the decay of that interesting Ocean through the St. Lawrence. Mr. Seward Hunter, and Foote. Without any conclusion, the ed and adopted; one reducing the salary of the Island to any thing else than the act of emancipa- moved that the memorial be printed. Referred to Senate adjourned to Monday.

Gen. Cass presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, (published in last week's Journal.) tors from that State to vote for the application of the The Spring Valley estate, in the parish of St. Ma- Wilmot proviso to the territories of the United States. Gen. Cass spoke of these resolutions as a peace-of-

fering upon the altar of our common country. As such they were intended, and as such he hoped they worth £68,265 sterling, has been since sold for £8,- the patriotism of the State of Michigan, and to the tion of the House restricts their inquiry to the rela-Union. The resolutions were laid upon the table and tion and conduct of the said George W. Crawford toordered to be printed.

After receiving reports from committees, the Senate took up Mr. Foote's resolutions for referring the pending difficulties arising out of the slavery question, to a committee of thirteen. The question was The overseer of Friendship Valley estate used to upon the amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, as follows:

"But nothing in this resolution shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration any thing that relates to the admission of the State of California into the Union."

The discussion was participated in by Messrs Benton, Dayton, Webster, and others, in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Clay, Foote, Downs, and amendments to the resolution, by way of instructions to the committee, which induced a lengthened discussion. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the subject was passed over informally.

A message was received from the Senate, informing

the House that the Senate had passed a bill providing for the taking of the seventh census. Referred to the committee upon the Judiciary, and ordered The committee upon printing, to which had been

referred the question of printing extra copies of T. B. King's report on California, reported in favor of printing ten thousand copies of that document. Upon the reception of this report an incidental debate arose, which embraced the whole subject of the public printing. The resolution reported by the committee was finally adopted.

Mr. Bayly then called for the regular order of bu-

Mr. Ashe rose, he said, to a privileged question. out of the patent office fund. He desired to call up the motion heretofore made by him, to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company had been referred to the Committee of the whole

The Speaker stated the question to be on the In support of this motion,

Mr. Ashe said that if it accorded with the feelings of the majority of the House to pass the bill, in order time since, by the citizens of Wilmington. They re- that the relief asked for should be effectual, it should gret that their duties will not permit them to leave be passed without any delay. He begged the atten-Washington at the present time, but hope to have tion of the House for a few moments, to enable him ton and Raleigh Railroad Company had been enga- duty to inform the House of the death of Mr. Camp

ged by the Post Office Department for the last twelve bell, late Clerk of the House, which occurred since cars, in the transportation of the great Southern the adjournment of the House on Friday last. He nail. It had performed this duty regularly and sat- begged that he might be permitted to accompany could not comply much longer with the requisitions had faithfully discharged all the duties of his office. of its contract, it was compelled to undertake the enovation of its condition, and with that object in view, had made arrangements with a company in England to obtain a supply of iron to re-lay it. The object of the bill under consideration, was to extend by offering the following resolutions, which were

the time of payment of the duties on the importation of this iron. The bill contemplated no appropriation of public moneys, no diminution of the revenues of the Government, but merely an extension of the time of payment for the period of four years; and in order of the deceased, the members and officers of this House will to insure the regular and punctual discharge of these annual instalments, it authorized the Postmaster General to retain annually, out of the moneys which might be due from the department for mail service to the company, a sufficient amount to meet and discharge their instalments. It would be perceived from this provision, that the Government run no risk of losing any of its just revenue, but on the contrary, it held the payment in its own hands-it became its and passed. A motion to strike out the item for the own paymaster. But in order to remove any uneasi- outfit of the Charge to Austria, was lost by a vote of ness which might be felt on this head, the bill fur- 7 aves to 20 navs. Mr. Foote's motion for a committher provided good and ample security-that such tee of thirteen was postponed. It is not probable that security as by the district judge might be deemed any important measures will be acted upon until the reasonable and satisfactory should be given by the return of the Senators who are delegated to escort company, for the ultimate discharge of these duties, Mr. Calhoun's remains. He (Mr. A.) would observe, in conclusion, that as the provisions of the bill were reasonable, the relief of such a character as would enable the company to discharge its contract for the transportation of the Harris, of Illinois, the House proceeded to the elec-United States mail, and the ultimate payment of tion of a Clerk. Five ineffectual ballotings were had, duties well secured, he hoped no opposition would be which resulted as follows:

raised to the passage of the bill. The question was then taken and decided in affirmative—ayes 92, noes 27.

The immediate passage of the bill was urged by Messrs. Stanly, Ashe, and Venable, and opposed by Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and other members from that State. It was finally passed by a vote of yeas

79, nays 72. The remaining part of the day was occupied in the reception of reports, and the consideration of private business, of little interest to our readers.

FRIDAY, April 12 .- SENATE. Mr. Seward presented a memorial for a reduction n the rates of postage, and for trial of fugitive slaves by jury, and the repeal of all laws which require the Polk. Mr. Forney is not an avowed candidate. people of the free States to support slavery. Other petitions were presented.

Mr. Benton called up his resolution to subscribe After remarks on the subject from Messrs. Benton, Mr. Dickinson called for the consideration of the

Mr. Webster wished to continue the proceedings on the subject left unfinished yesterday. It was evident that the subject was now much perplexed by the motion of the Senator from Missouri. He was convinced, after the proceedings of vesterday, that

we could not get to a Committee without great delay. He had made an honest effort to comply with until, like California, they frame State Governments | the wishes of those who desired a reference to a Com-Mr. Clay said we all wanted some practical action. He thought we had better proceed to appoint a committee. It would do no harm and might do good .-

Whenever the California bill should be taken up, he would pledge himself to move the territorial government as an amendment to it. He assured gentlemen Mr. Douglas presented a memorial from citizens of that they would not arrest, tho' they might impede. Mr. BIGELOW, one of the Editors of the New York the valley of the North Western Lakes, asking the the appointing of a Committee, nor could they avoid it could not be divided without a revolution—that there would Mr. Benton replied, and offered instructions to the

Committee, embracing nine additional propositions, which were read for information of the Senate.

the deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dickinson explained at length the state of the patent office structure. A debate arose between Messrs. Dickinson, Pearce,

The House, during the principal part of the day,

was engaged in the consideration of private bills. among which was the Senate bill granting a half pay pension to the widow of Major General Worth. The bill was laid aside for further consideration. Mr. Burt, from the Committee to investigate the

relation and conduct of George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, towards the Galphin claim, reported wards that decision, and does not authorise them to inquire whether there was anything unusual or improper in allowing interest on the same, and they ask the instruction of the House.

Mr. B. disclaimed any desire on the part of the Committee to have their powers enlarged, but felt it to be their duty to inform the House of their opinion. Several resolutions were offered to meet the case, let the North be "Uncle Sam," as she will be any how, and when finally the following resolution, submitted by we would be "Sam." Mr. Harris, of Illinois, was, under the operation of the previous question, passed, viz:

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed by this House in relation to the Galphin claim be instructed to make full investigation, and report to this House the origin and naothers, against it. It was finally rejected by a vote ture of said claim, the circumstances attending its prosecuof 26 yeas to 28 nays. Mr. Benton offered several tion before the departments of the government, and the passage of the bill authorizing the payment of the said claim ; the names of the agents who have so prosecuted and urged the same; the amount paid on said claim, both of interest and principal; and whether the same has been paid in conby each; the interests of the persons so receiving said money

for persons and papers.

Adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, April 15 .- SENATE.

After petitions and unimportant morning business the deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Dickinson supported his views in regard to the proposition to arrest the patent office building.

After much discussion, Mr. Chase's amendment passed, appropriating seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of completing the east wing of the patent office, according to the original plan, and placing in tions, specifics, minimums and maximums, by raising the dua state of security the west wing, the same to be paid ty three or four times as high on certain articles used by the

Mr. Rusk moved an amendment for the employ ment of twenty clerks in the General Post Office, i addition to the present force.

and there was no telling when the regular civil list bill would come up. The department could not carry into effect the postal arrangements without more olerks. This was his own opinion and that of the officers of the department. The amendment was agreed to after a long debate.

Other amendments were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

rily, but finding that the situation of the Road this melancholy announcement with the single reming so ruinous that in all probability it mark, that since his official association with him he so far as the same come within the knowledge or observation of the Speaker.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, paid a handsome tribute to the character of the deceased, and concluded

adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the House has heard with deep sensibility. the announcement of the death of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson

Campbell, late Clerk of this House. Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved. That the proceedings of this House in relation

to the death of the Hon. Thomas J. Campbell, be communi cated to the family of the deceased by the Speaker. Resolved. That the House, as a further mark of respect for his memory, do now adjourn.

The House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 16 .- SENATE. The deficiency bill was ordered to a third reading

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The journal of the preceding day having been read by one of the late Clerk's assistants, on motion of Mr.

Richard Young, dem., of Ill......22...35...44...55. B. Prindle, whig, of New York ... 48 ... 47 ... 44 ... 45 ... 32 M. St. Clair Clarke, whig, of D. C...12...11... H. Walbridge, dem., of Ky. H. Forsyth, dem., of Ohio W. Forney, dem., of Pa... . J. Glossbenner, dem., of Pa.....12...12... 9. . H. C. Mudd, whig, of Md. 6. . . 4. . 2. Jas. W. Morehead, whig, of Pa....10...10... 8... 3... 0 Ed. Burke, dem., of N. H........... 1... 0... 0... 0... 0 187..185..188..182..179

The House then adjourned.

Mr. Young, democrat, who came nearest an election. was Commissioner of the Land Office, under Mr.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE, AGAIN .- The House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill divorcing EDWIN FORREST from his wife. The bill, which formerly passed the House, and the Committee of the Whole in the Senate, was one not divorcing the parties, but giving the Courts jurisdiction in the case. That bill, after having, as we have said, passed the House and the Committee of the Whole in the Senate, was lost upon the final vote. We were mistaken at the time in stating that it had passed. The present bill is an absolute divorce, without the intervention of the Court, and is likely to be concurred in by the Senate

ARRIVALS AT SAN FRANCISCO .- Our correspondent at San Francisco, under date of the 20th of February says: "John Walker, Jr., G. L. Dudley, R. F. Langdon, and H. W. Bradley, arrived here a few days ago." We are glad to hear of the safe arrival of our young townsmen, who have many anxious friends here. - Commercial, of yesterday morning.

Messrs. Editors: In your strictures upon my letter, pubished in your paper of the 29th ult., you contend that a peaceable division of the Union would be practically impossible—that be great difficulty inarranging our boundary, and in disposing of our Territories; and ask "what would become of our ships of war? who would navigate the Mississippi? and who would be Uncle Sam ?" Now, really, I do not apprehend so much difficulty or danger about the matter. I am aware that Mr. Mr. Benton wished to be heard on these subjects. WEBSTER told Mr. CALHOUN in debate, that the Union could Mr. Dickinson insisted upon his motion to take up not be dissolved without a revolution; but I do not believe all that Mr. WEBSTER says. What use would there be for a revolution? Our State Governments could remain exactly as they are-only enter into a Confederacy. As for war, we do not wish to fight the North at all-we only wish to cut loose from her; and then, if her consolidating, federal whig monopolists were to quit their spinning jennys, and come down this way, we would make our negroes drive them back home again; and no other class of her citizens would comefor her great democratic republican party, although they are in favor of the Union, are too well aware of the justice of our complaints against the unequal operations of the tariff to ever assist in trying to force us into submission; and the abolitionists are in favor of disunion themselves. As for arranging our boundary, let the line which would separate the States which might secede from the North, be regarded as the boundary-I believe there is a boundary between the U. States and Canada. The Territories could also choose to which Confederacy they would connect themselves. As for would be received. He paid an eloquent tribute to that the Committee were of opinion that the resolu- our ships of war, &c., if the North would not agree to make a fair division with us, we had as well be taxed to build others, as to remain in the Union and suffer the unequal operaions of the tariff to grind us out of more in a few years, than would build as many ships as we should need, besides our proportionable share of the expenses of government.

As to the navigation of the Mississippi, who navigated that river when the French government owned Louisiana, and had the command of both banks of the river from its mouth up to the 31st degree-more than 200 miles ? Who navigates the Rio Grande? Who navigates the St. Lawrence ? And as for who should be "Uncle Sam," we would

Messrs. Editors, you have not quite succeeded in convincing me that the Union could not be dissolved without revo-

lution and bloodshed; nor have you fully satisfied me that the interest and honor of the South do not require her to separate herself from the North, any how, even if the North would agree to compromise the slavery question, and be satisfied with a revenue tariff; for in the first place, it would not be ten years before she would violate the compromise-as soon as all her monopolists and abolitionists become fully unitedand if she did not, we should have nearly all the burden of Government to bear, even under the operations of a revenue tariff. Yes, just as long as the revenue for the support of formity with law or precedent; the names of the individuals this government is raised by duties on imports, (and experito whom the money has been paid, and the amounts received ence has shown that a direct tax will not answer,) and the South continues to follow her agricultural pursuits, (and it in said claim; and how said interest in said claim has origi- will not do for every body to turn manufacturer,) just so long nated to each of said persons; and all matters in any wise will the South have to bear nearly all the burden of govern ment ; for the Northern people pay but very little into the National Treasury, as almost every article they use, is either manufactured among themselves, or has been put on the free list by the monopolists and whigs. Is not even this state of things too intolerable to be borne, especially when the South has no insurance whatever that she will not be further encroached upon and insulted ? I repeat, that the South has nearly all the burden of government to bear; and yet, notwithstanding a duty of 25 per cent, protects the manufacturers about 50 per cent., when the freights, commissions, interest on capital, and all other expenses incidental to importaion are added on, they are urging Congress to assist them to swindle the South by the wholesale with their discrimina-South, and taking it nearly or entirely off of such articles as are used by themselves; when at the same time they can manufacture about as cheap as the British can; for, if labor is cheaper in England than it is at the North, the raw material is cheaper at the North than it is in England. Besides, Mr. Rusk said the force was absolutely necessary, they compete with the British in the various markets of the world. Now they do not ask Congress to pass a plain law to tax certain articles used by the South as high as 100 per et. even. Oh no, that would be understood; but they propose the adoption of such cheating devices as specifics, minimum and maximums, which will tex these articles from two to three hundred per cent., because they know that nebody else but the importer knows what per cent, the Southern consumer does pay on them. Yes, the consumer, under this whig

system of taxation, is entirely ignorant of the amount he is taxed; for the articles are assumed to have cost so much, when, perhaps, they did not cost one-third or one-sixth the amount. Cost and quality are entirely disregarded, and the duty paid on the quantity so much per square yard, po

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker said that it become his melanch